

CHEMICAL MARKETS

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German Concerns Oppose Potash Trust

Plan Suggested by Two Concerns Does Not Meet Universal Approval—Opponents Contend Trust Could Not Lower Prevailing Prices—Only Advantage Would be Slightly Better Purchasing Facilities—Suggest Exchange of Processes Under Present Syndicate Agreement.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23—German potash concerns which oppose the proposal to form a trust, or one-company organization out of the German potash industry, as advocated by two German companies, submitted to State authorities recently a brief alleging the futility of such a consolidation, reports Trade Commissioner William T. Daugherty, Berlin, to the Department of Commerce.

Opponents argue that if a trust would shut down more works, these would be but few in number. The trust would furthermore not be able to lower potash prices, they claim. More intensive specialization in products is declared questionable, while processes could be exchanged as well without a trust, not to mention the fact that the Potash Syndicate already has a pool for such processes, namely the Kaliforschungs-Anstalt, (Potash Research Institute.)

Communal purchasing of raw materials might offer slight advantages to a trust, it is stated but the large concerns already have the very best purchasing facilities and sources of supply. A suggested trust would be capitalized at 300,000,000 marks, while about 700,000,000 marks are invested in the German potash industry. With current indebtedness, it is argued, a trust could not pay more than a 10 per cent dividend, an amount that a well-regulated smaller works is able to pay at present.

CANADA ANTIMONY MINE TO USE NEW PROCESSES

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 17—The syndicate headed by Brig. Gen. Smart C. M. G., Montreal, which has taken over the antimony deposits at Lake

George, New Brunswick, said to be the largest deposit in the world outside of China, has decided to operate the mine by a new process, by which it is claimed nearly all the ore in the rock can be recovered. The new process, which has been carried out extensively in experimental tests employs the flotation method, and has given excellent results. It is stated that new machinery will give a recovery of 97 per cent of the stibnite which is contained in the ore. The syndicate plans to operate the properties through a subsidiary company which is to establish a large chemical plant using antimony products extensively in its operations.

INSECTICIDE MAKERS CONVENE HERE DEC. 12

Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association will hold its annual convention at the Hotel Astor, New York, Dec. 12, 13 and 14. The feature of the program will be the banquet on Thursday evening, which will be in the nature of a testimonial dinner to Dr. J. K. Haywood, who has completed thirty years of service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, sixteen of which he has officiated as chairman of the Insecticide and Fungicide Board.

Morning and afternoon sessions will be held on each of the three days, at which time, in addition to committee reports and other regular business of the association, addresses and discussions of the industry's problems will take place.

Detailed information regarding speakers at these sessions and space assignments for the exhibit, which will be held in connection with the convention, will be made later, according to Harry W. Cole, secretary of the association.

DU PONT PAYS EXTRA; COMMON ON \$10 BASIS

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, on Monday declared extra dividends of \$4.25 in addition to putting the common on a \$10 basis by declaration of a \$2.50 quarterly dividends on each share. The quarterly dividend of \$2.50 and 50 cents of the extra dividend will be payable December 15, and the remaining \$3.75 of the extra on January 4, 1928, all to stock of record December 1.

Regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 has been declared on the debenture stock, payable January 25 to stock of record January 10.

Of the extra dividends \$3.75 represents income from the extra dividend of \$2.50 declared by General Motors, du Pont holding 1½ shares of General Motors common for each share of du Pont common outstanding.

Putting of the du Pont common on a \$10 annual basis not only passes along the regular General Motors quarterly dividend, amounting to \$1.87½ a share on du Pont, but it adds an additional 62½ cents a share out of du Pont's own earnings.

Heretofore, of the du Pont \$8 annual rate, \$6 came from the regular dividend on du Pont's General Motors investment. Since General Motors was recently split two-for-one and went on a regular \$5 annual basis, du Pont will now receive \$7.50 a share from Motors' regular dividend and will contribute \$2.50 from its own earnings.

Purchase of plants, trade marks and entire assets of William Waltke Co., soap manufacturers, St. Louis, by Procter & Gamble Co. was announced last week. Net worth of the Waltke Co. is said to be between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000, according to advices received from St. Louis. The Waltke Co. had outstanding \$1,500,000 in 7% preferred stock and 100,000 shares of no par value common stock. The negotiations have been carried on for some time by W. A. Harriman & Co., New York, who represented both parties.

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*play a vital part
 in the daily life
 of
 JOHN DOE*



*John and his guest at the golf club are
 seated in the attractive restaurant . . .*

He scans the menu through eye glasses produced with a rare chemical known as Lithium Carbonate, in addition to Barium Carbonate and Potassium Carbonate Hydrated. On his finger is a Platinum ring, the Platinum metal of which probably came from R & H.

R & H Liquid Bright Gold and Ceramic Colors probably decorated the china. The table glass was manufactured with Cobalt Oxide, Feldspar and Manganese. The silver was plated with the aid of Cyanides; the table napery may have been Solozone-bleached.

John's woolen suit owes its fine finish to its preparation and dyeing with Caustic Potash, Carbonate of Potash, Glauber's Salt and Formic Acid. The gay silk tie probably also was dyed with the aforementioned chemicals as well as stripped with hydrosulphite (made from Formaldehyde) to give it an attractive design.

The deftest of waiters occasionally gets a spot on his clothes but Chloroform or Trichlorethylene easily removes it.

The { John will next be seen at home with the children }

ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.

709 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

SALESMEN'S ASS'N. PLANS ANNUAL HOLIDAY DINNER

Arrangements for the annual Christmas dinner of the Salesmen's Association, American Chemical Industry, were placed in the hands of H. B. Prior, of H. B. Prior, William Mueller, Commercial Solvents Corp., and Fred A. Koch, Dow Chemical Co., at a recent meeting of the executive committee of the association.

The committee also voted to hold the regular monthly dinner on Dec. 1, upon which occasion Milton C. Whitaker will speak on "Sales Tact".

Applications for membership of Rutledge Wilhelm, J. H. Carson and Alan Porter Lee were accepted, while the resignations of P. C. Magnus, E. V. Finch, W. F. George, A. H. Pierce, G. T. Short, and E. A. Johnson were also noted and accepted.

Eight chemical manufacturers report combined profits of \$28,616,684 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1927, an increase of 4.28 per cent as compared with the same period in the preceding year. Comparative figures, as compiled by Ernst & Ernst, are given below:

	1927	1926	Inc.
Air Reduction	\$2,004,211	\$1,966,972	1.89%
Cer'n-teed Prod.	1,846,717	1,792,518	3.02
Colum'n Carbon	1,511,991	2,087,184	27.56*
Commercial Solv	1,651,503	1,164,643	41.80
Hercules Powder	2,376,366	2,476,779	4.05*
Mathieson Alk	1,378,362	1,205,919	14.30
Nat Distillers	174,708	118,177	47.83
Union C & C	17,672,806	16,630,444	6.26

Totals \$28,616,664 \$27,442,636 4.28
*Decrease.

The fiftieth anniversary of the publication of Prof. Joseph Gibbs' monumental work on the "Equilibrium of Heterogeneous Substances", a paper which founded a new department of chemical science, was observed at a meeting at Yale University last week, at which time Dr. John Johnson gave an appreciation of Prof. Gibbs' work.

Harold H. Parker, who received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Columbia University last spring, has accepted a position as research chemist with the Du Pont Rayon Co., Tenn.

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Norwegian Hydro-Electric Bonds Offered Here

Issue Is Sponsored In This Country By National City Bank—Proceeds of Issue Will be Used for Facilitating Manufacturing Processes—Recent Agreement With I. G. Will Permit Annual Lime Nitrate Output of 535,000 Tons.

Norwegian Hydro-Electric Corp. has announced a new issue of \$20,000,000 gold bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1927 and maturing Nov. 1, 1957, with interest at 5½ per cent. The issue is being offered in this country by the National City Bank. A substantial portion of the total however, has been reserved for sale in various European markets, including \$2,500,000 to be publicly offered in Sweden, by the Stockholms Enskilda Bank. The purpose of the issue is to provide funds for additional facilities in connection with a change in processes of manufacture.

According to a letter from Dr. Axel Aubert, managing director, Norwegian Hydro-Electric Corp., to the National City Bank, the company possesses one of the outstanding water powers in the world, located in Southern Norway, and generating 375,000 horsepower at exceptionally low cost. Since 1907 the company has been manufacturing nitrates and fertilizers by the Electric Arc Process and has recently arranged with the I. G. Farbenindustrie for the adoption of the Haber-Bosch Ammonia Process, now in successful use in Germany, which will permit the Company to increase its capacity to an equivalent of 535,000 tons of nitrate of lime a year, or over 2½ times its present production capacity.

For five years ended June 30, 1927, consolidated earnings of the company and its principal subsidiaries (at rates of exchange prevailing at the close of each fiscal year) available for interest, before provision for depreciation, obsolescence and charges for taxes based on income and on dividends paid, have averaged over \$3,400,000 per annum, equivalent to more than twice the combined annual interest requirements on the outstanding underlying first mortgage bonds, and the bonds of this issue. According to expert calculations it is conservatively estimated that under the new process annual earnings available for interest payments, after the completion of the new installations, should amount to approximately six times such combined annual interest requirements.

COTTONSEED CRUSHINGS

Cottonseed crushed in the three-month period August 1 to October 31 totaled 1,619,143 tons, compared with 1,485,516 tons for the same period a

year ago, and cottonseed on hand at mills October 31 totaled 1,050,949 tons, compared with 1,153,247 tons a year ago, the Census Bureau announced last week.

Cottonseed products manufactured during the period and on hand October 31 were:

Crude oil produced, 496,776,580 pounds, compared with 442,721,964, and on hand 146,567,455 pounds, compared with 102,309,319.

Refined oil produced 327,735,245 pounds, compared with 306,444,193, and on hand, 310,330,470 pounds, compared with 133,343,353.

Cake and meal produced, 722,381 tons, compared with 667,445, and on hand, 186,997 tons, compared with 170,324.

Linters produced, 284,233 bales, compared with 255,254, and on hand, 136,117 bales, compared with 138,626.

Hearings for carrier rates in cottonseed oil will be held at New York on Dec. 5, and at Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 6, according to an announcement by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was announced also that a hearing will be held at San Antonio, Texas, immediately following the completion of the hearings at Fort Worth, and a hearing will be held, if the occasion arises, at Houston, Texas, at the conclusion of the San Antonio hearing.

Treasury Department has dismissed a petition of American producers for an anti-dumping order against German and Italian rayon yarn importers. Assistant-Secretary Bowman announced that investigation showed such an order unnecessary since there are no surplus stocks of such yarn in this country and the difference between the domestic and foreign prices is insignificant.

British Celanese will be in a position to pay regular dividends with the beginning of its new fiscal year, March 1 next, according to advices received by the "Wall St. Journal". Satisfactory progress has been made in the program of expansion.

Hydrocarbon Products Co., Inc., New York, has moved its office from 39 Cortlandt st. to 117 Liberty st. The new telephone numbers are Cortlandt 6366-7-8.

GLYCERIN FROM MOLASSES AT EAST. ALCOHOL PLANT

Official announcement has been made of the commercial operation of a process for the extraction of glycerin from molasses mash by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and National Distillers Products Corp. at the plant of the Eastern Alcohol Corp., Deepwater, N. J., jointly owned by Du Pont and National Distillers.

Experiments have been under way for several years and the perfection of the process makes possible the production of glycerin at an estimated figure of about 5 per cent of present costs.

The Swedish Match Co. announces that it has concluded a 25-year monopoly contract with Ecuador. That country will receive a \$2,000,000 loan which will be amortized from the match monopoly revenue from all matches manufactured in Ecuadorian factories.

F. A. Marsh, president, Baker Castor Oil Co. New York, is at his home recovering from an illness which has kept from the office for some weeks. He is planning to go South for the winter in the near future.

I. C. C. FERTILIZER RULING

The Interstate Commerce Commission held, in a decision recently made public, that sixth-class rates on fertilizer from Indianapolis to destinations in central territory will be unreasonable for the future.

A distance scale of rates was prescribed in a proceeding in Docket No. 15230, on complaint of E. Rauh & Sons Fertilizer Co. Indianapolis, which alleged that rates are unreasonable to the extent that they exceed 75 per cent of sixth class.

The Commission found that the application of sixth-class rates in the past was not unreasonable, and reparation on past shipments was denied.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received in the office of the Depot Quartermaster, Marine Corps, 1100 South Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa., until 11 a. m., December 1, and then be publicly opened for furnishing 2,500 gallons of disinfectant to the Depot Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, Philadelphia.

Charles Lennig & Co., Philadelphia, have plans for the erection of a new one and three-story addition, 50 x 90 ft., to cost \$75,000.

SPANISH ROSIN MAKERS ESTABLISH SALES CENTER

A meeting of manufacturers of Naval Stores at which an agreement was reached to establish a sales center, to allocate orders among the manufacturers, was recently held in Madrid. The Union Resinera Espanola of Bilbao, entered the consortium for a 60 per cent share of the production and sales. According to estimates the annual production of Spain amounts to approximately 7,000,000 kilos of turpentine and 28,000,000 kilos of rosin, whereas the national consumption is only 2,000,000 kilos of turpentine and 14,000,000 kilos of rosin.

Polish production of dyestuffs for 1927 will probably total about 1,000 tons, an increase of 400 tons over 1926, according to Assistant Trade Commissioner L. J. Cochrane, Warsaw, Poland. This is largely due to improved conditions in the Polish textile industry, which is the principal consumer, exports being unimportant. German competition, however, continues strong and is limiting the development of the Polish industry.

Stockholders of Swan-Finch Oil Corp., have approved the proposal permitting retirement of any part of the 7% preferred stock. Previously the issue was callable only as a whole. Approval of the plan permits gradual retirement of the preferred, of which \$150,500, par \$25, is issued.

While Swan-Finch issues no income statement, the company is one of the leading oil and grease compounders. Balance sheet as of June 30, 1927, showed profit and loss surplus of \$472,276, an increase of \$55,706 over same date a year previous.


The Philadelphia section, American Chemical Society, held its monthly meeting last week in the John Harrison Chemistry Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania.


Dr. Henry Green, New York research chemist and inventor of the gastrometer, addressed the meeting on details of the rubber industry.

New Jersey Textile Dyeing Co., Jersey City, N. J., care of Marshall Van Winkle, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, recently organized with a capital of 4,000 shares of stock, no par value, plans the operation of a local dye mill. Mr. Van Winkle and Theodore Schetty head the company.

Bakelite Corp., New York, will rebuild the portion of its Perth Amboy plant destroyed by fire, Nov. 16, with loss estimated in excess of \$150,000.

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[Markets & Prices]

Interest Centers In Contract Business Over Next Year.

Alkali Manufacturers Report A Good Inquiry—Aqua Ammonia Schedule Higher—Tin Salts Up—Zinc Ammonium Chloride Lower—Alcohol Unchanged—Cream of Tartar and Tartaric Acid Routine—Quicksilver Unchanged.

Advanced			
Ammonia, Aqua, contract 1928	$\frac{1}{4}$ c lb	Tin Crystals, spot	$\frac{1}{2}$ c lb
Neatsfoot oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb		Tin Tetrachloride, spot	$\frac{1}{4}$ c lb
Tin Bichloride, spot	$\frac{1}{4}$ c lb	Neatsfoot oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb	
Declined			
Chinawood Oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb		Linseed Oil, 2c lb	
Glycerin, dynamite, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb		Stearine oleo, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb	
Lard Oil, extra, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb		Zinc Ammonium Chloride, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb	

With most domestic manufacturers devoting their attention to contract business over 1928, interest in spot offers is beginning to taper off now, and little in the way of developments on this angle may be looked for until early in 1928.

Following the announcement of anhydrous ammonia price some ten days ago, producers released the price of aqua this past week and contracts for 1928 are offered at some $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. higher according to quantity. The alkali manufacturers report a better interest in contracts at this writing and business on this basis is now in full swing. Alcohol sales are fairly brisk and the price is being maintained. Principal interest from the producers standpoint centers in the release of the apportionment of the production by Commissioner Doran.

Zinc ammonium chloride is lower this week on a limited interest. Tin salts have again advanced to the level quoted during the first week of the month. Dynamite glycerin is again lower with some business consummated last week at the new levels. Mercury is steady and very firm at the quoted levels.

The intermediate market passed a quiet week, contract closings were frequent but the market has lost the appearance that it maintained the active period witnessed earlier in the Fall. Its present condition has failed to prompt any weakening in prices and is hardly expected to do so but dullness will probably prevail until the passing of the year. Para-nitroaniline is still of prime interest in the market. Prices are unchanged, but sellers declare that it is an advantageous purchase at this time as prices will doubtlessly recover with the departure of present unsettled conditions. Makers of para toner red have not yet followed with a reduction in

price, and may not owing to the narrow margin of profit now obtainable or they may attempt to hold prices until para-nitroaniline returns to its former price level. Rubber accelerators are moving in a comfortable manner at firm price while the remaining products are firm in price but affected with a spotty demand.

Acid Acetic — Price and position on both grades continue strong in all directions. Twenty-eight degree is being sold without any trouble at \$3.38 100 lbs. and glacial at \$11.92 100 lbs.

Acid Citric — No change in the position this week. Sellers are having difficulty in making sales at the quoted level of 44c lb. on spot.

Acid Oxalic — The same tight position prevails this week. Producers continue sold up and the market is firm at 11c@11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Ammonia — Makers announce an advance in the price of aqua for 1928. Contracts are offered at 3c@3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. This price represents an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. over spot figures. Anhydrous prices which were released last week quote a 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. price in this territory.

Barium Chloride — Domestic makers continue to meet the imported price and limited sales have been made at \$57.00@\$58.00 ton. In one direction offers of imported material is heard at \$55.00@\$56.00 ton this week, though domestic sellers have not indicated sales at this level.

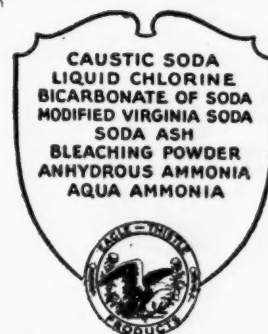
Alcohol — The volume of business continues up to the average for the season. Producers are more interested at the moment in the allotment of the year's production quota under the new ruling of Commissioner Doran. The market is holding up well to the quoted levels in the interim.

Cream of Tartar — Following the

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position of the market last week there has been no further change in the price. Inquiry is dull and the market routine at 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@26c lb. for imported and 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@26 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb. for domestic.

Chlorine — With interest centered in the 1928 contract business, spot is tapering off and factors do not look to any additional demand until after the inventory period.

Glycerin — The dynamite market is again easy and reductions were noted last week to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb. Sales were made at this level for future deliveries. Crude saponification is unchanged at 12c@12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. and soap lye at 11c lb.

Tin Salts — On the strength of higher raw material costs the price of salts have been advanced again following the reductions of last week. Tin bichloride is now quoted at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; crystals at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. and tetrachloride at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.

Zinc Ammonium Chloride — The market is soft and factors were offering at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb. this week, without exciting much consuming interest.

CRUDE AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Tobias — Is singularly strong with movement totaling good sized dimensions at full prices of 80c lb. in quantity and 85c lb. on spot.

Aniline Oil — The market remains featureless, prices continue strong and contract withdrawals are of normal size.

Beta Naphthol — Continues to move steadily and prices are rigidly firm at 22c in quantity lots and 24c lb. in barrels.

Diethyl Phthalate — Showed no change over the week, the reduction to 24c@25c lb. has failed to produce any change in the attitude displayed by buyers.

Dimethyl Aniline — Continues to present a strong appearance and firm underlying conditions as withdrawals on contracts are of ample size and a routine amount of spot business is noted as the prevailing quotations of 30c@32c lb.

Diphenylguanidine — The makers report a steady atmosphere holds sway in this market, consumers are withdrawing requirements at a normal pace and prices are unchanged at 68c@72c lb.

Meta Nitro Paratoluidine — A change has been made in price and while it remains the same, \$1.70 lb. on contract the spot price has been advanced to \$1.80 lb.

Para Aminoacetanilid — Prices are firm and unchanged at \$1.00@ \$1.05 lb. and stocks are moving with fair rapidity toward consuming

channels.

Para-Nitraniline — The market remains at the same basis, 48c@49c lb. and buyers continue to act cautiously. Despite the acceptance of contracts over next year, sellers declare that a recovery is most likely.

Toner Para Red — Sellers are holding their prices at 75c@80c lb. notwithstanding the decline in the para nitraniline market.

OILS AND FATS

Due to the fast approaching inventory season, the past week has been an exceptionally quiet one in the oils and fats market. While practically all the markets are strong, little, if any, activity is reported. No particular efforts have been made by either buyers or sellers, both seeming content to await developments. What little activity there has been, was of the routine variety.

Unexpectedly low reports of cotton ginnings which appeared on Monday and the rapid rise of cotton which resulted, created an extremely strong condition in the cottonseed oil market. However, at that time, there had not as yet been any appreciable price change over last week's. The rapid advance in the price of Chinawood oil which was reported last week, resulted in a cessation of demand, forcing the price down again, although it is not yet as it was two weeks ago.

Linseed oil is lower again, with almost a total absence of activity in the market. Neatsfoot oil continued to advance in price and this week is the only member of the oils and fats market to report an advance.

Chinawood Oil — Demand ceased abruptly after the rapid advance in price which was reported last week, with the inevitable result this week of a decline towards a more normal price. Spot price on barrels New York is now reported at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@15 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb., while prices in tanks at the Coast are 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ c@13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.

Coconut Oil — There are no price changes. The market is strong, with only routine business being done.

Cottonseed Oil — Exceptionally strong conditions existed in this market on Monday due to the report of ginnings to Nov. 14, which had just been made. The report showed an exceptionally low total which caused a great advance in the cotton market, without, up until that time, having caused a similar advance in cottonseed oil prices. On Monday, crude oil at the mills was at 9c lb., and spot PSY at 10-90c lb.

Lard Oil — Extra and extra No. (Continued on page 728)

Dullness Prevails in Fertilizer Chemical Market

Little Buying Being Done—Usual Inter-Seasonal Quiet Reigns—Shellac Prices Unchanged—Some Varnish Gums Weaken—Starches and Dextrins Quiet and Unchanged.

Advanced
Albumen egg tech. 1c lb
Egg Yolk 4c lb
Turpentine 1c gal
Declined

Gum damar batavia 1½c lb
Gum batavia E 1c lb
Gum Singapore 2½c lb
Gum Kauri 5c lb

Rosin B.D. 10c 280 lbs
Rosin I.M.N. 5c 280 lbs
Rosin W.G. 15c 280 lbs

Quiet conditions again dominate the markets of the industrial raw material group and very few developments were witnessed in price changes. The usual inter-seasonal dullness prevails in the fertilizer group and prices are practically stationary. Dried blood and tankage are still unchanged, supplies are still short and unless the stock feeding interests curtail their consumption, buyers will be forced to pay high prices for material for Spring mixtures. Sodium nitrate is exceedingly dull but prices are holding but it is believed that their ability to maintain them is due to the reaction of those who are in urgent need of supplies. Arrivals are not as frequent nor as large and there is even a sub-normal amount of interest evidenced in forward buying. While prices are quoted for fish scrap, the market is nominally based and current quotations will probably be withdrawn during the next few weeks, meanwhile the fishing has been suspended and supplies will be unobtainable until next season.

The consistency of the uninterested attitude displayed by buyers of varnish gums has brought about a reduction in prices of some items, Kauri gums suffered sharp declines, and elemi fell off slightly as did damar and Singapore. Tanning materials are similarly quiet but no declines have been seen in prices. Offerings of valonias and divi-divi have not been made and nominal prices represent the present market. Starches and dextrins are moving steadily and firm in price. Corn and canary dextrin have not changed in price, sellers of the former have evidently abandoned the idea of raising the price following the rise in corn prices. Potato derivatives are firm in price and shipments from abroad are none too plentiful.

Albumen — Conditions in China have altered the local markets, egg edible is somewhat softer at 82c@85c lb. with increased quantities offered while technical has tightened to 80c@83c lb. due to a decrease in offerings from the primary market.

The demand for both is quite brisk.

Blood — The market remains at \$4.90 unit in New York and Chicago while South American offerings are quoted at \$4.75 unit. There is very little demand for dried blood and the shortage of material is still evident. Unless the stock feeders ease their demands, high prices will prevail when active buying is resumed.

Dextrin — Dextrin prices are unchanged with corn offered at \$3.72 lbs. in carloads and canary at \$3.77 100 lbs. in quantity. Potato is strong at 8½c lb. for both white and yellow.

Divi-Divi — Remains nominal

and is a stationary position due to the absence of offerings from abroad.

Egg Yolk — This market has also advanced and is now priced at 76c lb. owing to the difficulty in procuring supplies in China.


Fish Scrap — The price remains at \$5.50 and 10c unit but is merely nominal as there are very few offerings. Stocks are practically bare and fishing has been suspended.

Gums, Varnish — A change in Kauri gum is the feature of this week's market, 50c@57c lb. is being asked by local sellers for No. 1 and No. 2 has been reduced to 35c@38c lb. A few other changes were recorded, of minor importance, mostly declines owing to the absence of buying.

Rosin — Prices in New York follow: B.D. \$8.35@8.50; E.F.G.H. \$8.40@8.50; I. \$8.45; K. \$8.50; M. \$8.65; N. \$9.05; W.G. \$10.25; W.W. \$11.95.

Shellac — Shellac price held steadily over the period under report, the primary market is still strong and buying continues rather slowly.

Tankage — Quotations at \$5.00



GRASSELLI

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and 10c unit are unchanged and fail to attract any buying attention. An inter-seasonal slump prevails at all shipping bases.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah, Ga., November 21—A reversal of conditions was seen in the local turpentine market this week as the price closed at 44½c gal. This represents an advance of 1c gal. over last week's market and during the week there was a better activity, as evidenced when the price reached 46c gal. on Thursday. The necessity of fulfilling orders for prompt shipment was responsible for the upward movement, however when the necessary supplies were secured, the price eased and was in such position as the market closed. Daily receipts are diminishing, but the market will probably decline further during the coming week. Receipts of turpentine 3,703 barrels, sales reported at 2,561 barrels, (with probably 1000 barrels additional sold privately), shipments this week 1,196 barrels and present Savannah stocks 28,286 barrels.

Further weakness was noted in rosin prices and although there seems to be a general demand for supplies, buyers are bidding closely and forcing the price downward by purchasing in a gradual manner. Sales on private terms were somewhat less this week and the daily sales were comparatively fair considering the present status of the market. Receipts this week totaled 15,979 barrels, sales were reported at 9,477 barrels (Private sales only about 5,000 barrels), shipments 1,608 barrels and present stock 121,796 barrels. Current prices are: B,D, \$6.25; E,F,G, \$6.25@ \$6.40; H, \$6.30 @ \$6.45; I, \$6.40 @ \$6.50; K, \$6.55 @ \$6.60; M, \$6.65 @ \$6.80; N, \$7.25 @ \$7.50; WG, \$9.00; WW, \$9.75; X, \$10.50.

Jacksonville Fla. — Turpentine stronger at 44c gal. in sympathy with Savannah. Rosin lower at the following prices, X, WW, \$10.00; WG, \$8.75; N, \$7.25; M, \$6.65; K, \$6.50; I, H, \$6.30; G, F, E, D, B, \$6.25. Present stocks, turpentine 31,663 barrels rosin 101,494 barrels.

OILS AND FATS

(Continued from page 726)

I have both declined, the latter to 12¾c lb. and the former to 13¾c lb. Edible prime and off prime remain unchanged.

Linseed Oil — An exceptionally quiet week is reported in this market with prices showing a decline. Spot price is now 9.8c lb. five-barrel price at 10.4c lb. and tank price at 9.2c lb.

Neatsfoot Oil—Pure is unchanged

at 16¾c lb. Twenty degree cold pressed and CP have continued their consistent advance and are both quoted at 19¾c lb. Extra is lower, being quoted 12½c lb.

Olive Oil — Prices unchanged, with denatured oil at \$1.50@ \$1.65 gal.; edible at \$2.00 gal.; and foots at 9¾c @ 10c lb. New crop of foots Jan., Feb. and March—is quoted at 8¾c lb.

Soya Bean Oil — No further advances in price are reported this week although the market continues strong with replacements scarce.

Stearine Oleo — Continues to decline in price, now being quoted at 11c lb.

Tallow — Edible is unchanged at 11½c lb. while City shows a slight decline, now being quoted at 8¾c lb.

GERMAN MINERAL OIL CONCERNS IN MERGER

A recent report of the Department of Commerce, stated that the firm of Karsus Farben & Oelwerke A. G. of Duesseldorf had combined with Heyl-Beringer, of Berlin, manufacturers of mineral colors. It is now reported by Acting Commercial Attache John A. Embry, Vienna that an extensive combine movement is under way in the German mineral oil industry which has led to a fusion of interests between the Heyl-Beringer Farbenfabriken A. G. in Berlin and the G. m. b. H. Gebrueder Gutsbrod, chemical factories in Frankfurt-on-Main. The two companies have established a joint sales bureau for the southern German and southern European markets. These two leading concerns now aim to amalgamate the more important color and mineral color manufacturers. The proposed new stock company will sign as the "Deutsche Farbwerke A. G.", and will dispose of a capital of about 20,000,000 marks.

The firms in question are the manufacturing concerns of Siegel & Co., Stuttgart; Rasquin, Cologne; Schroeder and Fadelmann, Niederlahnstein; Vossen, Aachen; and a number of other smaller concerns. The establishment of the Deutsche Farbwerke A. G. is expected to function shortly, negotiations between these firms having reached their final stage. The new color trust will include all the large concerns in the chemical and mineral color industry of Germany, but it is not regarded as a competitor of the I. G. Farbenindustrie.

Construction work has been started on stills at the plant of the Winehaven Chemical Co., Winehaven, Cal. The plant, once the largest winery in the world, is being converted into an industrial alcohol plant.

Chemical Division Reports Successful Year

Dr. Klein Reports Greater Volume of Valuable Service During 1926-27—Last Chemical Conference at Washington Great Success—Market Surveys Helpful—Division Has Assisted in Stimulating Foreign Demand for Ammonium Products.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)
Washington, D. C., Nov. 23—

In 1926-27 as compared with the preceding year the Chemical Division rendered a greater volume of more valuable service, says Dr. Julius Klein, chief of Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce in his annual report to the Secretary of Commerce discussing the work of the Chemical Division. He continues:

Of outstanding significance during the past year was the conference of chemical executives held in Washington in December under the auspices of the chemical advisory committee to the Department of Commerce. This conference was attended by 200 high executives of many of the leading chemical firms in this country. Its object was to outline in detail the work of this bureau, so that the visitors might realize fully the facilities which are here readily available.

Inquiries of every character have increased. A greater number of executives in the chemical industry have visited the division. The division's weekly bulletin, in its new consolidated form, has aroused widespread interest; one paragraph in a recent issue brought in 88 requests for additional information on the subject under review. During the past year addresses have been made by representatives of the division before the National Fertilizer Association, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, and others among the 35 associations and societies within the chemical field.

Several series of market surveys have been inaugurated with the purpose of promoting the sale of American chemical products abroad. These are issued once a week, covering a different world market in each instance. The classes of merchandise thus covered include paints and varnishes, plastics, dyes, medicines, toilet goods, naval stores, etc.

The chemical division has been particularly active in cooperating with several manufacturers of roofing and industrial paints, and results of real value have accrued. An especially interesting case is the development of an extensive and increasing demand abroad for American insecticide sprays. The division has worked on this subject continuously since insecticide sprays were first introduced abroad, with the result that there are now a number of American manufac-

turers exporting to most of the countries of the world.

To assist in ameliorating the condition of the fertilizer industry, efforts have been made to promote sales in foreign countries. Much attention has been given to following the development of important competitive products in Germany, especially atmospheric nitrogen and other synthetic products which are originating there in increasing number.

The bureau's special cable service covering conditions in China pertaining to tung oil has proved most efficacious during recent unsettled conditions in the vicinity of Hankow, China, through which port most tung oil is exported. Buyers in the United States in the manufacture of whose products this oil is essential, have been kept fully informed of developments affecting shipments and market conditions, with the result that there has been no serious interruption to business and all unforeseen or excessive price fluctuations have been eliminated.

Raw materials under foreign control

have continued to receive particular attention, especially in the case of nitrogen, potash, iodine, camphor, and quinine. Cooperation has been extended to the War Department in studies on opium, nux vomica, camphor, iodine, and quinine. There has also been cooperation with the Treasury Department in the field of alcohols and denaturants and with the National Committee on Wood Utilization in the matter of the chemical utilization of waste wood.

A report from London states that negotiations have been in progress for several months between the three major Belgian chemical producers, namely, Societe Generale de Produits Chimiques of Brussels, the Societe Anonyme de Produits Chimiques de Groogenbosch of Burght and the Societe Anonyme des Industries Chimiques de Wilsele of Wilsele, near Lowen. It is rumored that negotiations may lead to the formation of a combine or sales cartel says the "Journal of Commerce."

Gossert Dyeing & Finishing, Anderson, S. C., has practically completed its new one story plant. This plant will be in addition to the present units of the Gossert group, Riverside Mfg Co., Ladassie Mills and Toxaway Mill.



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McKESSON & ROBBINS NEW CHINAWOOD OIL DEALERS

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., has opened a chinawood oil department, New York, under the management of L. A. Jackson, well-known in chinawood oil circles in this and other cities of the United States. For over ten years Mr. Jackson was associated with some of the most important interests in the trade on the Pacific Coast. The company will be represented in China by O. E. Vongehr, who is also well known in the trade here and abroad, having spent more than seventeen years at Hankow as representative of prominent American and foreign firms in the china-wood oil business.

Awarding of two contracts, covering separate portions of the construction work on the first unit of the plant of the American Glantzstoff Corp. in Happy Valley, Tenn., has been announced coincident with the completion of the excavation contract.

Contract for the foundation was awarded to Hughes, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, and contract for structural steel and iron work was awarded to McClintock & Marshall, also of Philadelphia.

Contract for the main construction work on the \$3,000,000 unit will probably be let in about 10 days.

Briggs and Turivas, iron and steel scrap brokers, Chicago, have purchased two acid manufacturing plants of the United Zinc Chemical Co., one at Kansas City and the other at Springfield, Ill. The Springfield works will be offered for sale immediately and the Kansas City plant will be put on the market about January 1. Both will be operated until sold by the Chicago brokers.

David D. Long, research engineer, International Agricultural Chemical Co., addressed a convention of the company's salesmen in Boston last week on the subject of a Southern tobacco fertilizer which has been adapted for use in the Connecticut valley.

The management of Canadian Celanese Ltd., Drummondville, Que., announces that excellent progress is being made in increasing production. Fifty-five looms have been placed in commission, and in the course of a few weeks, the number in operation will be raised to seventy-five.

Robert J. Bowes has returned to the Hazard Advertising Corp., New York, after absence of eight months.

RUSSIA IS INCREASING CARBON BISULFIDE UNITS

Imported equipment has been set up in the Shtshelkov plant of the Moscow Basic Chemical Trust for the production of 2,000 tons annually of carbon bisulfide, for the use of the rubber industry and for pest extermination in agriculture. New equipment will augment the small scale production at the Red Triangle Rubber plant, which has been manufacturing for its own use. Arsenicals will be manufactured in the Slaviansk plant of the Coal-Chemical Trust, as soon as the quantity required by domestic industry is established. A plant for the production of industrial potassium salts will be established in the near future located near the Breznik Soda Plant.

Three plants, one in Rostov-on-Don, a second in Yaroslavl and the third at Constantinovka produced 4,516 tons of zinc white in 1925-26. Another plant will be started this year and it is expected that the annual output will be increased to 5,700 tons. Domestic cost is reported to be of 640 rubles per ton as compared with 835 marks at the frontier, excluding duty, for the German product. Domestic manufacture will eliminate all importation in the future even of the refined grades used by the pharmaceutical industry and in the arts. Sodium hyposulphite has been produced since 1925 in the Bondiuga plant of the Northern Chemical Trust at the annual rate of 500 tons of the technical and 250 tons of photographic grades. During 1925 the Bondiuga plant commenced production of potash and soda alums up to 500 tons annually, for the use of the textile industry. The same plant is producing 1,200 tons annually of barium chloride, for use in insecticides. The Chernochensk plant of the Northern Chemical Trust is manufacturing sodium silico fluoride as a by-product of superphosphate. Production for 1927 is fixed at 100 tons, replacing the imported product at a lower cost. The Polevoi plant has begun manufacture of magnesium sulfate with a capacity of 1,000 tons a year.

Azneft Oil Trust, Moscow, has put into operation a new calcium carbide plant designed by a Prussian engineer. The daily output is placed at 28 tons, sufficient to cover the Oil Trust's own requirements and permitting a surplus for sale.

Monsanto Chemical Works' 110,000 shares common stock of no par "when issued" have been admitted to trading on the New York Curb Market.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF ROCK PHOSPHATES

The supply of phosphates at the disposal of the British Phosphate Commission from Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and from Nauru does not meet the needs of the Australian farmers, and it has become necessary to import large quantities from Makatea Island (one of the Society Islands, belonging to France,) Morocco, and from Florida, according to Consul General Arthur Garrels, Melbourne. For this purpose ships are chartered to bring full cargoes from these sources of supply. During 1926 twelve to fifteen tramps have brought phosphate from Florida. Official figures of the Australian imports of rock phosphates follow:—

Country of Origin	1924/25	1925/26
	Long tons	Long tons
Christmas Island (Indian Ocean)		18,500
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony	146,981	150,920
Nauru	140,598	137,598
Makatea		3,803
Morocco		6,222
United States		6,143
Importing States:		
New South Wales	36,845	32,523
Victoria	88,053	125,053
South Australia	87,151	77,508
Tasmania	3,892	13,155
	287,579	323,186

A sales agreement has been concluded between the Rhenania-Kunheim Verein Chemischer Fabriken A.-G. and the I. G. Farbenindustrie A.-G. whereby the latter November 1 took over the sale of a number of the products of the former. The products include barium carbonate, barium sulfide, sulfur in lumps and roll, ventilated sulfur and sodium sulfide drops.

Imports of rayon during October totaled 1,385,745 pounds, valued at \$1,211,664, a heavy increase as compared with the preceding month, when such imports amounted to 1,129,476 pounds, valued at \$977,376, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce.

Oelwein Chemical Co., Oelwein, Iowa, will soon take bids for a new four-story plant, estimated to cost about \$60,000, with equipment. A portion of the structure will be used for storage and distributing service, and remainder for production.

Arthur S. Somers, vice-president, Fred L. Lavanburg Co., dry colors, New York, has been elected president to succeed the late Fred L. Lavanburg.

KARACHI BONEMEAL SALES

Oversea shipments of bonemeal from Karachi, India, continue to increase, reports Consul E. Verne Richardson. Total for the eight months January-August which in 1926 was 22,757 tons rose to 29,740 tons in 1927. Shipments to the United States were slightly less in 1927 but the decline was only about 500 tons. At present one local firm with its own grinding mills at various points in the district is doing all the American business, which is greatly stimulated by the low freights brought about by the recent inauguration of a line of steamers making Karachi their last port of call in India on their way to the United States via Suez. Shipments during the first 8 months of 1927 were: to Belgium 15,781 long tons; United States, 6,578 tons; Germany, 4,027 tons; Great Britain, 1,294; Japan, 1250; France, 500; Italy, 160 and Netherlands, 150 tons.

G. A. Wharry, New York, is now Eastern selling agent for Owyhee Chemical Products Co., Cheyenne, Wyoming.

John F. Queeney, Chairman of the board, Monsanto Chemical Works, has been re-elected to the board of directors, Mississippi Valley Assn.

GERMAN LITHOPONE PACT OPERATING SUCCESSFULLY

The cooperating sales organization of the German lithopone manufacturers, which was started six months ago, under the name of Lithopon G. m. b. H., appears to be operating successfully. It is estimated that the present production of lithopone in Germany amounts to 65,000 tons a year, having a 30 per cent content of zinc sulphide, and valued at approximately 28,000,000 marks. During the first half of 1927, lithopone imports into Germany totaled 2,500 metric tons, while exports in the same period were 9,600 tons. The production of blanc fixe, as a by-product, manufactured yearly amounts to 25,000 tons.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 3/4% on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 17.

F. H. Bedford, Jr., was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. H. Fulton.

Container Co., Toledo, Ohio, manufacturer of cardboard containers, cartons, etc., has purchased property at Van Wert, Ohio, for a proposed new one-story mill, to cost more than \$50,000, with equipment.

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Import Manifests

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK
Nov 15 to 22

ACIDS—Cresylic, 18 drs., Tar Acid Refining Co., Liverpool; 16 drs., Tar Acid Refining Co., Liverpool; **Formic**, 100 carboys, C. F. Rudloff, Hamburg; 76 brls., W. A. Foster & Co., Hamburg; 29 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Hamburg; 147 carboys American Cyanamid Co., Hamburg; **Stearic**, 102 bgs., Lunham & Reeve, Rotterdam; 30 cs., American Bluefriesveem Inc., Rotterdam; **Tartaric**, 125 brls., W. Neuburg, Rotterdam; 138 drs., W. Neuburg, Rotterdam; 50 kegs, E. M. Javitz Co., London

ALCOHOL—Denatured, 2 drs., C H Wool-say Paint & Color Co., Havana; **Methyl**, 10 drs., Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 108 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

AMMONIUM SALTS—Carbonate, 10 cks., J. Turner & Co., Liverpool; 10 cks., Standard Bank of So Africa, Liverpool; **Muriate**, 320 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; **Phosphate**, 12 brls., Manaham Chem Co., Antwerp; 21 brls., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp

ANTIMONY—84 cks., Stanley Fullwood Newcastle; **Regulus**, 250 cs., Hoyt Metal Co., Shanghai

BLOOD—Albumen, 25 brls., J. Morningstar Co., Hamburg; 15 cks., J. Morningstar Co., Hamburg

BONE—Ash, 60 bgs., R. F. Downing & Co., London; 1141 bgs., H J Baker & Bro., Rotterdam

BARYTES—500 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 900,000 kilos, Ore & Chemical Corp., Rotterdam

BIRCH TAR—6 brls., C H Reisig, Hamburg

CALCIUM—Chloride, 10 drs., G. Delawanna, Rotterdam; 60 drs., Kidder Peabody Co., Rotterdam; 153 drs., order, Antwerp

CAMPBOR—320 cs., DuPont de Nemours Co., Hamburg

CARBON—Decolorizing, 661 bgs L A Salomon & Bro., Rotterdam

CASEIN—1833 bgs., Atterbury Bros., Hamburg; 417 bgs., Bank of London & So. America; Buenos Aires; 200 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre; 30 sks., Equit. Trust Co., Havre

CHALK—500 bgs., Stanley Doggett Co., Antwerp; 1100 bgs., Nat City Bank, Antwerp; 406 bgs., Harriman Nat Bank, Hamburg; 400 bgs., order, Antwerp; **Precipitated**, 650 bgs., H J Baker & Bro., Bristol

CHEMICALS—80 drs., Suporlos Co., Hamburg; 5 cs., Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg; 15 cks., Stanley Doggett, Bremen; 67 demijohns, American Bluefriesveem Inc., Rotterdam; 150 bgs., Davies Nitrate Co., Rotterdam; 313 bgs., Rhodia Chem Co., Rotterdam; 86 cks., Hans Hinrichs Chem Corp., Rotterdam; 15 brls., Stanley Doggett, Liverpool

CLAY—123 bgs., Salomon & Bros., Hamburg; **Blue**, 33 tons, Moore & Munger, Bristol; **China**, 258 bgs Whittaker Clarke & Daniels, Bristol; 160 bgs., Salomon & Bros., Bristol

COBALT—Sulfate, 40 brls., African Metals Corp., Antwerp

COCHINEAL—14 bgs., American Trdg Co Liverpool

COLORS—143 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp Rotterdam; 19 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg; 80 cks., C. J. Osborn, Rotterdam; 297 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 5 cks., L & R Organic Products Co., Rotterdam; 2 brls., B. Bernard, Genoa; 44 brls., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Genoa; 39 tubs, Sandoz Chem Works, Havre; 7 brls., Carbic Color & Chemical Co., Havre; 17 cks., Geigy Co., Havre; 66 cks., Ciba Co., Havre; 7 cks., Chemical Nat Bank, Havre; 3 cks., American Exchange Irving Trust Co. Havre; 33 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg; 6 cks., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Hamburg; 10 brls., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Hamburg; **Bronze**, 19 cs., B F Drakenfeld Co., Bremen; 2 cs., Atlantic Fwdg Co., Hamburg; 4 cs., B F Drakenfeld Co., Hamburg; 6 tins, H. Heinrich, Hamburg; 1 cse., A. F. Rolo-son, Hamburg; 2 cs., Arizona Lacquer

Co., Hamburg; 6 cs., J. Landesberg Co., Hamburg; **Earth**, 15 cks., Scott Libby Corp., Rotterdam; 30 cks., C J Osborn, Rotterdam; 38 cks., C J Osborn, Rotterdam; 40 cks., Wishnick Tuhpeer Co., Rotterdam

COPPER—Oxide, 8 cks., Federal Paint Co Liverpool; **Phosphide**, 64 cs., Federated Metals Corp., Hamburg; **Residue**, 32 cks., Philipp Bros., Hamburg

CRYOLITE—Synthetic, 100 bgs., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg

EARTH—58 brls., Richard Coulston, Leghorn; **Red**, 57 cks., C J Osborn, Bristol; 20 cks., Reichard Coulston, Bristol; 160 bgs., G Z Collins, Bristol

EPSOM SALTS—100 kegs, 900 bgs., L C Dever, Hamburg

EXTRACTS—Logwood, 100 cks., American Dyewood Co., Kingston; **Quebracho**, 6251 bgs., Tannin Corp., Buenos Aires; 2044 bgs., J C Andresen Co., Buenos Aires; 508 bgs., Corn Exchange Bank, Buenos Aires; **Sumac**, 1 cse., Franklin Export Co., Hamburg

FERTILIZER—50 bgs., Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp., Hamburg

FLAX SEED—9652 bgs., L. Dreyfus Co., Buenos Aires; 73,654 bgs., L. Spencer Kellogg Co., Buenos Aires; 11,100 bgs., 114-369 kilos, Van Waveren & ons, Pto Obligado; 8243 bgs., 809,603 kilos Van Waveren & Sons, Buenos Aires; 1,170,602 kilos Van Waveren & Sons, Santa Fe

FULLERS EARTH—300 bgs., L A Salomon & Bro., London

GELATINE—10 brls., 50 kgs., H A Sinclair, Rotterdam; 11 cs., P. Puttmann, Bremen; 20 cs., T W Dunn Co., Bremen; 1 cse., F L Kraemer & Co., Bremen; 2 cs., Eastman Kodak Co., Bremen; 21 cs., DuPont Pathe Film Co. London

GLAUBER SALTS—125 brls., Monmouth Chem Corp., Hamburg

GLUE—45 cs., M Miller, Antwerp; 200 bgs National Gum & Mica Co., Bristol; 600 bgs., J J Shore & Co., Hull; 20 bgs., G H Hommel, London

GLYCERINE—32 drs., G Uhe, Rotterdam; 30 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Rotterdam; 30 drs., McKesson & Robbins, Hamburg; 30 drs., S L Jones, Manila

GUMS—14 bgs., Peck & Velsor, London; **Arabic**, 40 bgs., Thurston & Braidich Port Sudan; 100 bgs., order, Port Sudan; 157 bgs., Nat Bank of Egypt, Port Sudan; **Chicle**, 286 bls., Mexican Exploitation Co., Progreso; **Copal**, 1197 bkts 95 cs., Innes & Co., Macassar; 190 bkts France Campbell & Darling, Macassar; 189 bkts., A. Klipstein & Co., Macassar; 179 bkts., T. G. Cooper, Macassar; 75 bkts., M L Van Norden, Macassar; 277 bkts., Catz American Corp., Macassar; 213 bkts., Innes & Co., Macassar; 18 bkts., Gillespie & Co., Macassar; 2289 bkts., France Campbell & Darling Macassar; 33 sks., Lino Trdg & Export Corp., Manila; 92 sks., France Campbell & Darling, Manila; 100 cs., L C Gillespie & Co., Singapore; 14 bgs., 272 bgs., order, Antwerp; 38 bgs., S Winterbourne, Antwerp; 280 bgs., Innes & Co., Antwerp; 405 bgs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Antwerp; 100 bgs., Innes & Co., Antwerp; 60 sks., W H Scheel Co., Manila; 140 bgs., L C Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 140 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore; 64 bgs., France Campbell & Darling, Singapore; 25 cs., 32 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Singapore; 64 bgs., Baring Bros., & Co. Singapore; **Damar**, 50 cs., 64 bgs., France Campbell & Darling, Singapore; 50 cs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Singapore; 150 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Singapore; 100 cs., L C Gillespie & Sons, Batavia; 150 bgs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Batavia; 100 cs., Innes & Co. Batavia; 50 cs., L C Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 50 cs., Baring Bros., Singapore; 448 bgs., 76 cs., Baring Bros., Singapore; 28 cs., L C Gillespie & Sons, Batavia; 73 bgs., Tradesmen Nat Bank, Batavia; 150 cs., Brown Bros., & Co., Singapore; 200 cs Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Batavia; 100 bgs., Kidder Peabody & Co., Batavia; 100 bgs., Standard Bank of So Africa, Batavia; 135 bkts., France Campbell & Darling, Batavia; **Elemi**, 125 cs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Manila; **Guaiac**,

Heavy Chemicals and Other Industrial Raw Materials.

5 brls., Schutte & Focke, Macoris; **Hashab**, 263 bgs., Orbis Products Trdg Co., Port Sudan; 250 bgs., order, Port Sudan; 250 bgs., T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan; **Olibanum**, 24 bgs., order, Bombay; **Talha**, 500 bgs., T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan; **Tragacanth**, 10 cs., Thurston & Braidich, London

HARTSHORN SALTS—20 cks., Hinrichs Chem Corp., Rotterdam

HELIOTROPINE—2 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam

INTERMEDIATES—37 drs., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Hamburg

IRON—Carbonyl, 1 cse., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

IRON OXIDE—66 cks., J A McNulty & Co., Liverpool; 25 cks., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bristol; 24 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Liverpool; 40 brls., Perseverance Prod Co., Malaga; 82 brls., C K Williams & Co., Malaga

LAMP BLACK—20 cks., Baer Bros., Hamburg

LIME—Nitrate, 50 bgs., Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp., Hamburg

LITHOPONE—1106 cks., B Moore & Co., Rotterdam

MAGNESITE—76 brls., Seipden Whitfield & Co., Rotterdam; **Calcined**, 36 cs., J H Rhodes Co., Hamburg

MAGNESIUM—75 cs., A Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; **Chloride**, 295 drs., Brown Bros & Co., Hamburg; 133 drs., Trust Co. of N J Hamburg; 661 drs., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; 368 drs., H J Baker & Bro., Hamburg; **Oxide**, 40 cks., Monmouth Chem Corp., Hamburg

NITROPHOSKA—1 bag, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp., Hamburg

NAPHTHALENE—135 brls., J J Martin, Hamburg; 208 bgs., order, Antwerp

OCHRE—10 cks., J Lee Smith & Co., Hull 140 cks., Wishnick Tumpeer Co., Marseilles

OILS—Coconut, 727 tons, Philippine Refining Corp., Manila; 747 tons, Consignee to follow, Manila; **Cod**, 100 cks., R. Badcock & Co., St. Johns; **Codliver**, 200 brls., Parke Davis Co. Hamburg; 335 brls., order, Hamburg; 91 brls., Mead Johnson Co., St. Johns; **Corn**, 58 brls., I R Boody, Rotterdam; **Mineral**, 50 cks., Schliemann Co., Hamburg; **Olive**, 110 cs., A. Corrao Co., Genoa; 110 cs., Marotta & Cella, Genoa; 500 cs., I. F. Roncallo, Genoa; 100 cs., Bowery & East River Nat Bank, Genoa; 800 cs., F. Romeo & Co., Leghorn; 200 cs., T. Pipitone, Genoa; 100 cs., B. Filippone Co., Leghorn 250 cs., Italian Prod Co., Leghorn; 250 cs., Koch Bros., Leghorn; 150 cs., F. Mosca, Leghorn; **Palm**, 234 tons, J Bibby & Son, Liverpool; 310 brls., Van Leenwén & Boonkamp Co., Belawan; 294 brls., order, Belawan; 393,881 kilos, Nigger Co., Belawan; **Rape**, 10 drs., J. C. Francesconi, Rotterdam; **Sulfur**, 479 brls., Smith Weihman Oil Co., Milazzo; 99 brls., Leghorn Trdg Co., Milazzo; 250 brls., H W Peabody & Co., Catania; 100 brls., Leghorn Trdg Co., Catania; 200 cks., Seaboard Nat Bank, Palermo; 420 bls., National City Bank, Bari; 300 brls Leghorn Trdg Co., Catania

OSSEINE—625 bgs., American Glue Co., Marseilles

OX GALL—22 cks., H J Baker & Bro., Buenos Aires

OZOKERITE—85 bgs., Strohmeier & Arpe Trieste

PAPAIN—5 pgs., Brown Bros., & Co., Colombo; 16 pgs., Carter Cummings Co., Colombo

PHOSPHORUS—Sesquisulfide, 15 cs., order, Antwerp

PHOSPHOR—Chloride, 48 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg

PLASTER—200 brls., 600 bgs., Whittaker Clarke & Daniels, Hamburg

PLUMBAGO—200 bgs., C. E. Pettinos; Colombo; 235 brls., J Dixon Crucible Co., Colombo; 50 brls., 801 bgs., J F Starkey & Co., Colombo

POTASSIUM—50 drs Alpers & Mott, Hamburg; Alum, 200 brls., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; **Bromate**, 10 cs., order, Hamburg; **Caustic**, 341 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 270 drs., order, Hamburg; 25 drs., The Goldschmidt Corp., Hamburg; **Chlorate**, 1700 kegs Monmouth

Chem Corp., Hamburg; 2300 bgs., Uniform Chemical Products Co., Hamburg; **Muriate**, 1500 bgs., Potash Export My., Antwerp; 3000 sks., Potash Export My., Antwerp; **Nitrate**, 15 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; **Prussiate**, 20 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 100 kegs, American Cyanamid Co., Hamburg; **Sulfate**, 200 bgs., Potash Export My., Hamburg

PROTECTOR—1 cse., General Dyestuff Corp. Hamburg; 15 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg

PUMICE STONE—Powder, 30 bgs., Whitaker Clark & Daniels, Canneto Lipari; 200 bgs., C B Chrystal Co., Canneto Lipari; 10 cks., Heinrich & Pearsall, Canneto Lipari; 402 cks., Heinrich & Pearsall Canneto Lipari; 119 bgs., J J Morton Canneti Lipari; 100 bgs., order, Canneto Lipari; **Lump**, 110 tons, Heinrich & Pearsall Canneti Lipari; 2108 bgs., Heinrich & Pearsall Canneti Lipari; 16 bgs., J J Morton Canneti Lipari; 60 bgs., 25 cks., order Canneti Lipari

QUICKSILVER—300 flasks, Leghorn Trd Co., Leghorn; 300 flasks, National City Bank, Leghorn; 500 flasks, Haas Bros., Alicante

QUINIDINE—2 cs., R W Greeff & Co., Rotterdam

QUININE—5 cs., R W Greeff & Co., Rotterdam; 33 cs W Van Doorn Co., Rotterdam

ROSIN—1 cse., Ludwig Baer, Hamburg
SAL AMMONIAC—68 cks Monmouth Chem Corp., Rotterdam

SHELLAC—50 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta; 975 bgs., order, Calcutta; 75 cs., Phila Girard Nat Bank London; 350 bgs., order, Calcutta; **Seedlac**, 195 bgs., Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., Calcutta; 600 bgs., order, Calcutta; **Sticklac**, 186 bgs., I R Boody, Bangkok, 100 bgs., order, Calcutta

SODIUM SALTS—Bisulfide, 40 drs., A Hurst & Co., Hamburg; **Chlorate**, 500 drs., Monmouth Chem Corp., Hamburg; **Cyanide**, 290 cs., C. Hardy Inc., Havre; 100 drs., American British Supplies Co., Liverpool; **Disoda Phosphate**, 286 cks., Rhodia Chem Co., Rotterdam; **Nitrate**, 127 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 1016 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; **Phosphate**, 7 drs., E M Sergeant Co., Antwerp; 334 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Antwerp; 80 kegs, J Lowe & Co., Rotterdam; **Sulfide**, 40 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; **Sulfite**, 50 drs., R F Downing & Co., Bristol

SPONGES—70 bls., Lasker & Bernstein, Havana; 17 bls., J H Rhodes & Co., Havana; 26 bls., J Block Co., Havana; 4 bls., order, Havana; 15 bls., Lasker & Bernstein Turks Island; 31 bls., American Sponge & Chamois Co., Turks Island

SUMAC—350 bgs., R. Neumann & Co., Palermo; 350 bgs., Corn Exchange Bank, Palermo; 350 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Palermo; 350 bgs., P. Mormino & Co., Palermo; 350 bgs., H V F Price Inc., Palermo; 350 bgs., A Klipstein & Co Palermo

TALC—200 bgs., C B Chrystal Co., Genoa; 500 bgs., Bolt Clark Co., Genoa; 1200 bgs., Mathieu Co., Genoa; 450 bgs., Salomon & Bro., Genoa

TAPIOCA—Dust, 128 bgs., Stein Hall Co., Sourabaya; **Flour**, 250 bgs., Stein Hall Co., Batavia; 4387 bgs., Stein Hall Co., Sourabaya; 1351 bgs., Goldman Sachs & Co., Tandjong Priok; 5103 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Batavia; 300 bgs., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Batavia; 1665 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Cheribon; 532 bgs., order, Sourabaya; **Pearl**, 642 bgs., Stein Hall Co., Sourabaya; 286 bgs Catz American Batavia; **Sittings**, 68 bgs., Stein Hall Co., Sourabaya

TARTAR—273 bgs., C Pfizer & Co., Trieste; 533 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Oran; 305 bgs., C Pfizer & Co., Buenos Aires; 17 cks., C. Pfizer & Co., Messina; 297 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Buenos Aires; 367 bgs., Harshaw Fuller Co., Marseilles

TEA WASTE—1502 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Calcutta

TITANIUM—Oxide, 1 ck., Genesse Buton Corp., Bremen

ULTRAMARINE—23 cks., Ault & Wiborg, Hull

UMBER—30 cks., 10 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool

URANIUM—Nitrate, 2 cs., African Metals Corp., Antwerp

UREA—15 bgs., Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp., Hamburg

VULCACIT—2 cs., Grasselli Chem Co., WAX—Animal, 50 cs. Royal Bank of Canada, London; **Bees**, 12 bgs Globe Shpg Co, Danzig; 13 bgs Ultramares Corp, Pto Barrios; 37 bgs J. Aron & Co., Havana; 4 serroons J. J. Julia & Co., Monti

Cristi; 20 bgs A. Ricart Co., Macoris; 15 bgs Selma Mercantile Corp, Macoris; 16 bgs Mecke & Co. Macoris; 5 bgs Schutte & Focke Macoris; 11 bgs Siederman Co. Santo Domingo; 28 cs. Lehn & Fink Hamburg; 108 pgs Arang Ltd., Rotterdam; **Carnauba**, 112 bgs., J. Munroe & Co, Hamburg; **Montan**, 575 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Hamburg; 134 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 92 bls., C R Spence, Rotterdam

WOODFLOUR—1000 bls., H J Baker & Bro Rotterdam; 400 bgs., State Chem Co., Rotterdam; 600 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Rotterdam

WHITING—500 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 767 bgs Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull

WITHERITE—100 tons, National City Bk Hull

WOOL GREASE—40 cks., Kidder Peabody Co., Antwerp; 28 brls., order, Hull; 52 cs., Borne Schrymsler Co., Antwerp

ZYKLON—84 cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Hamburg

ZINC—Ammonium Chloride, 2 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; **Chloride**, 23 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Rotterdam; **Cyanide**, 2 cs., Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Rotterdam; **Sulfate**, 125 brls., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Corp. Rotterdam

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA

Nov 12 to 19

ACIDS—Formic, 740 carboys, order, Hamburg

BRONZE POWDER—8 cases, Keer-Maurer Co., Bremen

CAUSTIC POTASH—199 drs., order, Hamburg

CHEMICALS—80 barrels, order, Hamburg; 15 casks, order, Hamburg

CHLORINATED LIME—10 cs., H. Kohnstamm & Co., Liverpool

CLAY—40 tons, Moore & Munger, Bristol; 41 tons, Moore & Munger Bristol; 103 tons, Paper Makers Impgt Co., Bristol; 200 tons, United Clay Mines Corp., Bristol; **Blue**, 746 tons, Moore & Munger, Bristol; **Crucible**, 40 tons, Moore & Munger, Bristol

COAL TAR DISTILLED—25 drums, Acid Refining Corp., Liverpool

COBALT OXIDE—5 cases E. S. Neilson, Calcutta

CUTCH—450 boxes, Norton-Lilly & Co., Calcutta

GLYCERIN—20 drums, order, Hamburg

CRUDE, 40 drums, order, Liverpool

MAGNESITE—36,622 bags order, Trieste

MOLASSES—Blackstrap, 800,800 gals. American Molasses Co., Nuevitas

OILS—Cod, 100 cases, E. F. Houghton & Co., Stavanger; 25 cases Smith, Kline & French Co., Stavanger; 125 cases, J. A. McCarthy, Stavanger; 35 cases Loos & Dilworth, Stavanger.

ORES—Iron, 6200 tons, Phila-Girard National Bank, Algiers.

PEAT MOSS—300 bales, order, Bremen

POTASH—Calcined, 52 casks, Bank of America, Bremen **Muriate**, 3850 bags, order, Bremen; **Sulfate**, 350 bags, order Bremen.

POTASSIUM SULFATE—1250 bbls. order Bremen.

PYRIDINE—18 cases, Tar Acid Refining Corp., Liverpool.

SHELLAC—167 bags, order, Calcutta, **Garnet**, 200 bags, Brown Bros. & Co. Calcutta.

SODIUM SALTS—Bisulfite, 26 casks, order, Hamburg; **Cyanide**, 350 drums, order, Liverpool; **Nitrate**, 257 bags, R. W. Greeff & Co., Inc., Brevik., **Silicate**, 1 case, George N. Good, Liverpool.

SULFUR—30 casks, E. H. Bailey & Co. Bristol

WOOL GREASE—30 bbls., order, Bremen

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE

November 11 to 17

BONE MEAL—560 bags, 111,760 lbs., F. H. Shallus Co., Kofuku Maru, Hamburg

CHEMICALS—130 casks, F. H. Goldschmidt Corp., New York, Bellepline, Rot-

terdam; 70 drums, 56,181 lbs., The Supper-

fos Corp., Kofuku Maru, Hamburg.

CLAY—150 casks, 148,500 lbs., F. H. Shallus Co., Bellepline, Rotterdam.

COPPER SULFATE—200 bbls., 117,416 lbs., American Agricultural Chemical Co., Sac City, Antwerp.

COPRA—1806 tons, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, City of Bath, Singapore

IRON—Ore, 305,800 lbs., F. H. Shallus Co., Rotterdam; **Oxide**, 300 casks, 38,940 lbs., Th Goldschmidt Corp., New York, Grelwen, Hamburg. 34 casks, 24,396 lbs., William H. Masson, Grelwen, Hamburg

MURIATE OF AMMONIA—40 casks, 25,168 lbs., F. H. Shallus Co., Bellepline, Rotterdam

PEAT MOSS—300 bales, 42,284 lbs., Penn- 1000

rick & Co., New York, Westpool Hamburg

POTASH—77 casks, 59,908 lbs., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., New York, Grelwen, Hamburg; 58 casks, 48,191 lbs., F. H. Shallus Co., Kofuku Maru, Hamburg, **Carbonate**, 67 casks, 59,429 lbs., William H. Masson, Grelwen, Hamburg, 67 cosks 59,413 lbs., Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, Grelwen, Hamburg; 193 casks, 131,978 lbs., Parsons & Petit, New York, Grelwen, Hamburg; **Caustic**, 138 drums 79,301 lbs., William H. Masson, Grelwen, Hamburg; **Manure Salt**, 2,008,769 lbs., Rukert Bros., Grelwen, Hamburg; **Muriate**, 2500 bags, 524,368 lbs., Rukert Bros., Grelwen, Hamburg; **Nitrate**, 162 cks., 60,182 lbs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Bellepline, Rotterdam.

SALT CAKE—449,640 lbs., A. Klipstein & Co., Grelwen, Hamburg

SEED—Rape, 22 bags, 4,400 lbs., Samuel Shapiro & Co., Westpool, Hamburg

SODA—Nitrate, 106,453 bags, Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Corp., Chilcop, Tocopilli 204 cks., 122,984 lbs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Greliver, Hamburg.

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

November 5 to 12

COPRA—2367 sacks, Atkins, Kroll & Co., Suva; 1114 sacks and 224 bags, Bank of New South Wales, Suva

DRIED BLOOD—448 bags, Order, Santos

EXTRACT—Quebracho, 631 bags, Tannin Corp., Buenos Aires; 620 bags, International Products Corp., Buenos Aires

GUM—Copal, 100 bags, Atkins, Kroll & Co., Antwerp; **Damar**, 170 cases, Dollar S. S. Co., Singapore; 50 bags, H. W. Peabody, Singapore

OIL—Codliver, 85 drums, order, Oslo; 25 bbls., order, Antwerp.

SILVERSAND—1000 tons, Du Val Moore & Co., Antwerp.

SODA—Nitrate, 616 bags, order Oslo.

TANKAGE—1831 bags, Willits & Co., Buenos Aires; 5358 bags, order Buenos Aires

TARTAR—229 bags, American Cream Tartar Co., Bordeaux

WAX—Paraffin, 320 bags, Shell Co., Balikpapan

ZINC—Sulfate, 25 bbls., order, Antwerp

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS

November 11 to 18

BAUXITE—2671 tons Republic Mining Co. Paramaribo

CHALK—25 casks, order Liverpool.

CREOSOTE—7047 tons N. Y. Trust Co., Manchester.

FERRO-MANGANESE—250 tons order, London

FERTILIZER—1429 bags order Bremen

LIME—Chlorinated, 50 bags order Calcutta

GUM—Chicle, 167 bales J. C. R. R. Vera Cruz; 46 bales Wm. Wrigley Co., Port Barrios.

MOLASSES—761,538 gals., Penick & Ford, Preston; 1,550,000 gals., Dunbar Molasses Co., San Pedro.

OIL—Olive 480 cases, order Genoa

POTASH—Nitrate, 102 cases order, Rotterdam.

EXPORTS AT NEW YORK

ACID—Boric, 10 bbls., Nov 4, Havana; **Glacial Acetic**, 16 cts., Nov 2, Tampico; 5 bls., Oct. 20, Carbarien; **Muriatic**, 100 carboys, November 2, Tampico **Pyrocallic** 1 cse., Nov 2, Vera Cruz; **Stearic**, 1 cse Oct. 20, Havana; **Sulfuric**, 25 drs., Oct. 20, Cardenas

AMMO PHOS—2 bgs., Oct 30, Manila

AMMONIUM—Chloride, 1 dr., Nov. 3, Rotterdam; **Persulfate** 16 cs., Nov. 2, Vera Cruz

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The plasticizer for lacquers.

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BENZOL—3 cs., Oct. 20, Havana
CALCIUM—Chloride, 2 drs., Nov. 2, Tampico; 50 drs., Nov. 2, Cienfuegos
CAMPOR—2 cs., Nov. 2, Tampico
CARBIDE—275 drs., Nov. 2, Vera Cruz
CALCIUM, 480 drs., Nov. 2, Vera Cruz
CARBON—Disulfide, 40 cs., Oct. 20, Havana
COLORS—42 drs., Nov. 2, Vera Cruz; 7 kgs., Nov. 2, Vera Cruz; 3 bbls., Oct. 20, Havana; 12 bbls., Oct. 20, Cardenas
CYANIDE—1200 drs., Nov. 2, Vera Cruz
COPPER—Sulfate, 5 bbls., Nov. 2, Tampico; 50 bbls., Nov. 4, Havana
EARTH—Fullers, 30 bgs., Nov. 3, Rotterdam; Japan, 10 cs., Nov. 2, Vera Cruz
EXTRACT—Fustic, 22 cs., Nov. 2, Vera Cruz
FERTILIZER—300 bgs., Nov. 4, Havana
GLAUBER SALT—10 cs., Oct. 30, Manila
GLYCERINE—20 cs., Nov. 4, Havana
LIME—Chloride, 600 cs., 40 drs., Nov. 4, Havana
LINSEED OILCAKE—7000 bgs., Nov. 3, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 8 drs., Nov. 2, Progresso
OIL—Wood, 220 bbls., Oct. 26, Hamburg
POTASSIUM—Chlorate, 6 bbls., Nov. 2, Progresso
SHELLAC—5 bgs., Oct. 20, Havana; 5 bgs., Nov. 7, San Antonio
SODIUM SALTS—Ash, 15 bbls., Nov. 4, Havana; 30 pgs., Nov. 4, London; 25 bbls., Oct. 30, Manila; **Bicarbonate**, 200 kgs., Nov. 2, Vera Cruz; 25 bbls., Oct. 20, Havana; **Bichromate**, 3 bbls., Nov. 2, Tampico; **Caustic**, 240 drs., Oct. 20, Havana; 180 drs., Nov. 2, Vera Cruz; 110 drs., Nov. 2, Tampico; 15 drs., Nov. 2, Tampico; 155 drs., 200 cs., Nov. 4, Havana 350 drs., Oct. 30, Manila; **Hydro-sulfite**, 25 kgs., Oct. 30, Manila; **Sulfate**, 11 bbls., Nov. 2, Vera Cruz
TALC—6 bgs., Nov. 2, Vera Cruz; 2 bgs., Nov. 4, Glasgow; 78 cs., Oct. 30, Manila; 400 bgs., Oct. 20, Matanzas
TANOLIN—10 bbls., Oct. 20, Cardenas
TARTAR—Cream, 20 kgs., Nov. 2, Vera Cruz
WAX—Carnauba, 4 bgs., Nov. 2, Vera Cruz
ZINC—Chloride, 1 ble., Oct. 30, Manila; **Oxide**, 20 bbls., Nov. 4, Glasgow; 150 bbls., Nov. 1, Antwerp; 500 bbls., Nov. 9, Cardiff

I. C. C. RULES IN FAVOR OF TALLULAH COTTON OIL CO.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23—Interstate Commerce Commission has handed down an opinion in the case of the Tallulah Cotton Oil Co. against the Alabama & Vicksburg Railroad.

The Commission upon reconsideration of a former finding, found that the rates on cottonseed, in carloads, from points in Louisiana on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific, Louisiana & Arkansas, and the Missouri Pacific, from points in Arkansas on the Missouri Pacific to Jackson and Newton, Miss. were unreasonable. The Commission awarded reparation and prescribed reasonable rates for the future but it made certain modifications in the former findings.

It may be a year or two before the newly developed German synthetic rubber is put on the market, it was declared last week by Dr. Arthur von Weinberg, of the I. G. Farbenindustrie directorate, according to "Journal of Commerce."

He declared that it is impossible to fix the time of the appearance of the new product as it is inevitable that some time must elapse between the successful experimentation and the marketing of the finished product.

BRITISH FERTILIZER

IMPORTS INCREASE

With the exception of raw guano, which decreased very heavily, British imports of fertilizers during the first nine months of 1927 were appreciably heavier than in the same period of the previous year, phosphates advancing around 33 per cent., nitrate of soda by 50 per cent., basic phosphate slag by nearly 87 per cent., and superphosphates by 30 per cent. Of the two last named items there has been a consistent increase since 1925.

In British exports, however, there were fluctuations which contrasted with the first nine months of 1926; ammonium sulfate increased over the figure last year by upwards of 31 per cent., and there was a small advance in manufactured guano and compound manures, but basic slag fell by 36 per cent., and superphosphates by nearly 20 per cent.

The following statement from Alfred Nutting, office Consulate General, London, shows the British imports and exports of fertilizers during the first nine months of 1926 and 1927:

	Imports	
	First 8 months of 1926	1927
	Long Tons	
Superphosphates	110,183	144,152
Basic phosphate slag	25,090	46,695
Guano, raw	16,865	2,170
Guano, manufactured and compound manures	(a)	(a)
Phosphate rock	200,620	266,351
Nitrate of soda	29,551	57,337
Ammonium sulphate	(a)	(a)
(a) no data.		
	Exports	
	First 9 months of 1926	1927
	Long Tons	
Superphosphates	11,446	9,259
Basic phosphate slag	17,840	11,427
Guano, raw	(a)	(a)
Guano, manufactured and compound manures	52,611	54,269
Phosphate rock	(a)	(a)
Nitrate of soda	(a)	(a)
Ammonium sulphate	143,683	188,809
(a) no data.		

On an average of the five years ended 1925-1926 the area under indigo in the Madras Presidency represented 47.2 per cent of the total area under indigo in India, reports Consul Edmund B. Montgomery, Madras, India. The Department of Agriculture reports that the area planted with indigo in the Madras Presidency up to the end of August 1927, is estimated at 29,400 acres, against 40,100 acres on the corresponding date of last year or a decrease of about 27 per cent.

The reduction in area is general in most of the important districts especially in Kistna, Cuddapah, Nellore and South Arcot, owing to the small demand for the dye as a result of the competition of synthetic indigo. If the whole crop were manufactured into dye, the possible yield would be about 795,200 pounds, against 1,077,440 pounds estimated at the corresponding date of last year.

HEAVY CHEMICALS SHOW INCREASE AT HAMBURG

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Hamburg, Nov. 10—Business in heavy chemicals during the last fortnight was improved in spite of keen competition from foreign markets. Prices had to be cut very fine, but shippers as well as wholesalers for the German home trade report sufficient orders. Except in a few lines, prices were unchanged. Business in pharmaceuticals was suffering again from French competition.

Chromides, oxalic acid, formic acid, sal ammoniac and barium carbonate were showing higher levels, also lactic acid for edible purposes in consequence of higher quotations for potato-flour.

The following prices are f. o. b. Hamburg. Prices quoted in £—sterling per 1000 kilos and prices in dollars per 100 Kilos:

Caustic potash, \$14.50; white arsenic, £ 18.50; epsom salts, tech. cryst., £ 1.18, U. S. P. £ 4.5; barium carbonate, \$3.10; calcium chloride, 70/75% £ 2. 14; barium chloride, cryst., \$2.85; ammonium carbonate, £ 21; yellow prussiate of potash, £ 57.2.6; potassium bichromate, \$18.45; potash alum granular, £ 7.2.6; naphthaline balls, £ 14.15; naphthaline flakes, £ 14.10; potassium carbonate, 96/98%, \$12.25; sal ammoniac, white, gran., 98/100%, \$7.75; sodium sulfide, 60/62% used, £ 7.15; aluminum sulfate 17/18%, £ 5.5; 14/15%, L 4.5; formic acid, 85% tech., £ 35.10; citric acid, \$80; tartaric acid, \$60; oxalic acid, £ 28.5; copper sulfate, £ 21.10; potassium bromide, \$66; sodium bromide, \$69; potassium permanganate, £ 42.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, manufacturers of baking powder, use the calcium sulfate waste, accumulated by their process, in the manufacture of plaster building blocks, according to a recent survey by Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. The manufacture of these blocks does not interfere with the company's production of baking powder, for the engineers have so routed the material that it flows directly from the phosphoric acid process used in the manufacture of baking powder, into the vats used in the first stages of block making.

U. S. Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examinations: for senior chemical engineer (pulp and paper), from \$5,200 to \$6,000 a year, applications close Dec. 27; for junior pharmacognosist, and junior pharmacologist, each \$1,860 a year, applications close Dec. 30.

NEW BRAZIL MOTOR-FUEL

Attempts have been made by Brazilian sugar manufacturers to produce an alcohol fuel for internal combustion motors, reports Consul N. P. Davis, Pernambuco, Brazil. Within the last ten years several such products have appeared on the market, but in all cases their success has been short-lived. During the current year a new fuel has appeared and by energetic advertising and propaganda it has gained considerable popular favor. The fuel is said to be made by combining alcohol and ether, both made from sugar cane, with a small admixture of castor oil for lubricating purposes.

The government of the State of Pernambuco has taken a keen interest in this new product. Under the leadership of the Secretary of Agriculture, Labor, Commerce, Industries and Public Works, in the state government, the state authorities have taken an active part in the propaganda in favor of usga.

Northern Blower Co., Cleveland, O., manufacturers of dust-collecting systems, sand-blasting equipment, and similar air-operated apparatus, has registered its trade mark "Norblo" at the U. S. Patent Office.

VISCOSE CORP'S. SIXTH UNIT NEARS COMPLETION

Rapid progress on the erection of the sixth unit of the Viscose Corp. of Virginia at Roanoke is reported by the superintendent of the plant, H. S. Noron. With completion of the plant early in 1928, as expected, it may be possible that manufacturing operations in the new plant will commence in the new unit by March 1, it was stated.

When the machinery is set in operation in the new unit the annual production of the Roanoke viscose plant will be about 20,000,000 lbs. of rayon yarn. Already the largest artificial silk manufacturing plant in the world with the sixth unit in operation the Roanoke manufacturers will be placed far ahead of all others in artificial silk production.

It is understood on good authority that British Celanese, Ltd., is negotiating with an Australian financial group for the formation of a subsidiary Australian company, to be capitalized at £1,000,000 for the production of Celanese yarns and fabrics. It is believed that the proposal is likely to be adopted, reports the "Daily News Record."

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TO SECURE COPIES OF PATENTS

U. S., 10c U. S. Patent Office, Washington. British, draft on London, one shilling. British Patent Office, 25 Southampton Bldgs., Chancery Lane, W. C. 2, London. French, one franc, Minister of Commerce & Industry, Paris. German, draft on Berlin, one mark, German Patent Office, Berlin.
Application date appears with each patent.

UNITED STATES PATENTS Issued Nov. 8, 1927

- 1,648,044.—Steel Tempering Composition containing iodine. J. F. Edwards, Warren, Ark. Oct. 29, 1925.
1,648,137.—Concentrating Phosphoric Acid. E. L. Larison, Ananconda, Mont., assignor, Ananconda Copper Mining Co. Jan. 30, 1926.
1,648,143.—Barium Silicofluoride from sodium silicofluoride. H. S. McQuade, assignor, The Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland. Nov. 22, 1926.
1,648,146.—Purifying Phosphoric Acid. E. F. Pevere and G. A. Hendrie, Niagara Falls, N. Y., assignors, Phosphorus Hydrogen Co., New York, Nov. 5, 1926.
1,648,179.—Plastic by condensing a protein with an aldehyde. S. M. Hull, Western Spring, Ill., assignor, Western Electric Co., New York. June 13, 1924.
1,648,184.—Substituted Guanidines. E. Kline, Hudson, N. Y., assignor, Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1924.
1,648,224.—Recovering Sodium Thiocyanate. R. E. Hall, Pittsburgh, assignor, The Koppers Co. Apr. 4, 1922.
1,648,259.—Deodorizing Putrefaction Products of Nitrogenous Materials by means of organic disulphides. S. M. Cadwell, Leonia, N. J., assignor, The Naugatuck Chemical Co., Naugatuck, Conn. Feb. 18, 1926.
1,648,314.—Solvent consisting of isopropyl alcohol, acetic acid and water. R. C.

- Luly, St. Louis. Sept. 11, 1926.
1,648,367.—Removing Fatty Acid Content of Fats and Oils. J. W. Spensley, Manchester, England. Mar. 5, 1923.
1,648,368.—Oxidizing Aldoses by means of hypochlorites. A. Stoll, and W. Kussmaul, Basle, Switzerland, assignors, Chemical Works formerly Sandoz, Basle. May 16, 1927.
1,648,477.—Expressing Apparatus of vertical ram type. A. W. French, Piqua, O. Sept. 12, 1921.
1,648,510.—Fluorescent Material containing tungstate. S. E. Sheppard, assignor, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester. Feb. 2, 1926.
1,648,516.—Anhydrous Salts of Fatty Acids. H. von Hochstetter, Konstanz, assignor, Holzverkohlungindustrie A. G., Konstanz, Germany. Dec. 8, 1926.
1,648,540.—Halogen Substituted Anhydrous of Fatty Acids. H. T. Clark and C. J. Malm, assignors, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester. Dec. 10, 1926.
1,648,558.—Oil and Water Separator. J. R. Metson and D. E. Erickson, Seattle, assignors, Todd Shipyards Corp., New York. Mar. 5, 1927.
1,648,569.—Pure Zirconium Sulphate thru Zirconium oxide. H. Trap, Berlin, Germany. Oct. 2, 1924.
1,648,577.—Insecticide containing manganese arsenate. H. P. Corson, Lakewood, O., assignor, Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland. Sept. 29, 1924.
1,648,595-6.—Insecticides containing manganese compounds. W. K. Schweitzer, assignor, Grasselli Chemical Co., Sept. 29, 1924.
1,648,602.—Formaldehyde, by catalysis of formic acid. W. C. Arsen, Schneetady, N. Y., assignor, commercial Solvents Corp., Terre Haute, Ind. Aug. 4, 1926.
1,648,646.—Heat Exchanger. J. E. Kobernick, Fullerton, Calif., assignor, Newton Process Manufacturing Co. June 22, 1926.
1,648,656.—Disodium Phosphate, Pittsburgh, assignor, Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago. Jan. 14, 1927.
1,648,739.—Apparatus for Measuring ion Concentration. E. Mislowitzer, Berlin. Nov. 7, 1925.
1,648,839.—2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic Acid. W. S. Calcott, Penns Grove, N. J., assignor, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington. Feb. 23, 1924.
1,648,852.—Synthetic Resin from phenol and benzotrichloride. B. N. Lougoury, assignor, Ellis-Foster Co., Montclair, N. J. Oct. 23, 1924.
1,648,858.—Condensation Product by action on phenol with aromatic sulphochloride. M. Melamid, Freiburg, Germany. May 6, 1920.
1,648,861.—Waterproofing Composition. T. A. O'Barr, Webb City, Mo., assignor, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington. Mar. 8, 1924.
1,648,865-70.—Leak Stopping Compositions. G. I. Ray, assignor, Radiator Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C. Apr. 12, 1924. (5). April 8, 1925.

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- 276,033.—Fungicide containing copper salt and caustic alkali and tartrate. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt, Germany. Aug. 16, 1927.
276,100.—Basic and Mordant Dyes. Chemical Works (formerly Sandoz), Basle, Switzerland. June 7, 1926.
276,112.—Metallic Phosphides from metal and phosphorus. W. Koehler, Cleveland. June 25, 1926.
276,120.—Chromium Chloride by passing chlorine into iron (ferrochromium). Mathieson Alkali Works, New York. July 20, 1926.
276,126.—Naphthalene Derivatives. I. G.

- Farbenindustrie A. G. July 28, 1926.
276,146.—Carbon Dioxide by action on carbonates, etc. coated with wax, etc. E. W. Geere, Beckenham, Kent, England. Nov. 4, 1926.
276,155.—Molybdates by mixing the trioxide with basic oxide. A. Kissock, Los Angeles. Sept. 4, 1926.
276,156.—Quinaldines, separation of. British Dyestuffs Corp. Ltd., and M. Wyler, Manchester. Sept. 6, 1926.
276,185.—Refractory and Abrasive containing aluminous cement and corundum. G. Polysius, Dessau, Germany. Oct. 19, 1926.
276,216.—Purifying Tar Oils. S. Caplan, Brooklyn, assignor, Combustion Utilities Corp., New York. Dec. 30, 1926.
276,221.—Dehumidifying Gases, apparatus. Carrier Engineering Co., Ltd., and S. L. Groom, London. Jan. 11, 1926.
276,292.—Separating Gaseous Mixtures by sberg, Germany. Feb. 18, 1926.
276,295.—Catalytic Production of Nitrogen Oxides by Combustion of Ammonia. F. G. Liljenroth, Stockholm. Nov. 26, 1926.
276,297.—Phosphatic Manures. L. Adelfanto, Barcelona. Jan. 17, 1927.
276,302.—Distilling Oils under automatic mechanical feed. M. Singer, Bucharest. April 19, 1927.
276,307.—Dibasic Calcium Hypochlorite. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. June 10, 1927.
276,313.—Alkali Hydrides by passing hydrogen over alkali metal. Deutsche Gold und Silber-Scheidanstalt vorm. Roessler, Frankfurt. July 15, 1927.
276,318.—Plastic Composition Stoppers containing cork. H. F. Busch, Millvale, Pa., assignor, Armstrong Cork Co., Pittsburgh. July 25, 1927.
276,339.—Washing Compositions containing urea, etc. Henkel et Cie Ges., Duesseldorf, Germany. Aug. 16, 1927.
276,340.—Halogen Starch Preparations. Henkel et Cie Ges., Duesseldorf. Aug. 16, 1927.
276,350.—Ammonium and Calcium Nitrate and Sulphates or Phosphates by mixing ammonium sulphate and anhydrous calcium nitrate. Azogeno Soc. Anon. per la Fabricazione dell'Ammonia Sintetica e Prodotti Derivati, Tonio and B. 276,353.—Monazo Dyestuffs. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Aug. 19, 1927.
276,356.—Disintegrating and Mixing Machines. E. Sterzi, Prague. Aug. 19, 1927.
Tanzi, Milan. Aug. 18, 1927.

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- 447,136.—Heatable Funnel Filter. P. Segebade, Berlin. Apr. 19, 1925.
447,199.—Discharge Device for Stirring Apparatus. F. Krupp Grusonwerke A. G. Madgeburg-Buckau, Germany. Jan. 25, 1925.
447,137.—Shaking Device for Electrodes in Gas Purifiers. Siemens-Schuckertwerke G.m.b.H., Berlin-Simonstadt. Mar. 31, 1925.
447,480.—Regular Flow of Gas in Bipelines containing Elbows. Siemen-Schuckertwerke G.m.b.H. Feb. 7, 1925.
447,138.—Separating Carbon from Carbon Disulphide by heating to decomposition. A. Lederer, Vienna. Mar. 30, 1926.
447,139.—Purifying Silicic Acid Hydrate. Selesia Verein Chemischer Fabriken in Ida und Marienhuetten and P. Schlosser, Berlin. Apr. 16, 1926.
447,059.—Salts from Hot Solutions, for example potassium chloride solutions. F. Krupp Grusonwerke A. G. Oct. 12, 1922.
447,070.—Separating Crystallized Chrome Alum, by means of formic acids and formates. Koenigsberger Zellstoff Fabriken and Chemische Werke Koholyt A. G., and E. Schlumberger, Berlin. Apr. 21, 1926.
447,130.—Liquid Ison Carbonyl. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Feb. 2, 1924.
447,466.—Iron Carbonyl by action of carbon monoxide on iron at high pressure. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Feb. 10, 1925.
447,393.—Magnesium Phosphate from lime phosphate and magnesium chloride. Verein fuer Chemischer und Metallurgische Produktion in Aussig, Czecho Slovakia. Mar. 13, 1925.
447,420.—Azo Compounds. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Frankfurt. Sept. 5, 1924.
447,470.—Oil Color Resistant and Impregnating Materials from Petroleum Pitch. Haba G.m.b.H. fuer Industrielle Beteiligung, Hamburg. Feb. 27, 1925.
447,469.—Oil Paint with Lead Oxide Base. T. Goldschmidt A. G., Essen, Ruhr, Ger-

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For the Lacquer Industry
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EPSOM SALTS

many. Aug. 10, 1923.

447,205.—Punctureproof Composition, pyridine base, Selecta Arndt & Mueller G. m.b.H., Frankfurt. Sept. 9, 1925.

447,270.—Recovery of Neutral Fats in Neutralization Pastes. R. M. Berline, Le Besinet, France. Dec. 31, 1924.

447,365.—Solution of Soap in Alcohol. R. Falck, Hann. Münden, Germany. Dec. 9, 1924.

FRENCH PATENTS Issued Sept. 22, 1927.

630,883.—Thiourea from Metallic Cyanimides. Societe d'Etudes Chimiques pour l'Industrie. Feb. 9, 1927.

630,885.—Recovery of Phenols from Liquors obtained from coke ovens, etc. Carl Still. Feb. 10, 1927.

630,916.—Meta Aminobenzoic Esters, Fabrique de Produits Chimiques ci-devant Sandoz. Mar. 7, 1927.

630,919.—Hydrated Carbon Derivatives and compositions. Societe Spicers Ltd., Mar. 10, 1927.

630,951.—Active Silica. W. Bachmann. Mar. 16, 1927.

630,991.—Polymerization of Cellulose Acetate. M. Pringsheim. Mar. 14, 1927.

631,002.—Electrolyzing Solutions of Alkaline Chlorides. E. Krebs. Mar. 14, 1927.

631,003.—Aromatic Cyclic Ketones. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Mar. 14, 1927.

631,117.—Non Saturated Aldehydes. H. Rupe. Mar. 18, 1927.

630,903.—New Colors and their application. Societe pour l'Industrie Chimique a Bale. Feb. 26, 1927.

630,922.—Coating for Preserving Rubber. H. Belliver and A. Liegeois. Mar. 15, 1927.

630,933.—Wall Coating Compositions. Freno Ges.m.b.H. Mar. 15, 1927.

631,116.—Aminoazo Colors. Societe pour l'Industrie Chimique a Bale. Mar. 18, 1927.

631,156.—Intermediates and Azo Colors. British Dyestuffs Corp., J. Baddiley, P. Chorley and R. Brightman. Mar. 19, 1927.

630,878.—Cracking Hydrocarbons such as mineral oils, tars, etc. H. J. Jansen. Feb. 7, 1927.

32,570 Addition to 610,543.—Continuous Transformation of Methane into Ethylene Hydrocarbons and others more condensed with evolution of active hydrogen. Societe Anonyme Le Petrole Synthetique. Nov. 24, 1926.

630,983.—Preserving Latex. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Mar. 14, 1927.

630,915.—Filter for all Liquids. P. Marechal and L. Mathieu. Mar. 7, 1927.

630,960.—Rotary Continuous Filter. The Dorr Co. Mar. 16, 1927.

631,033.—Recovery of Carbon Disulphide. P. L. F. Nicolardot. June 9, 1926.

631,034.—Absorbing Sulphurized Gases. P. L. F. Nicolardot. June 9, 1926.

631,045.—Filtering and Simultaneously Concentrating Liquids Containing Solids in Suspension. Societe des Procedes Herstein. June 10, 1926.

631,049.—Condenser-Separator. R. Bernat. June 10, 1927.

32,558 Addition to 545,009.—Filtering Wines, Alcohols, etc. L. Beuret. Nov. 19, 1927.

32,572.—Addition to 529,129.—Separating Water from Oil and other Liquids lighter than water. T. Fisher. Nov. 24, 1926.

631,109.—Tanning with Metallic Salts and Silicates. Rohm & Haas A. G. Mar. 18, 1927.

631,183.—Cracking, Catalyzing and Hydrogenating Carbonaceous Materials. A. E. Bianchi. Mar. 21, 1927.

Recent disturbances in Samoa are attributed in part to dissatisfaction of certain tradesmen with regard to the regulation by mandatory authorities of the sale of copra, according to the annual report of the League of Nations.

National Lead Co. declared regular quarterly dividends of \$1.25 on common, payable December 31 to stock of record December 16, and \$1.50 on Class B preferred, payable February 1 to stock of record January 13.

PHILLIPS IS HONORED

Arthur Phillips, president, National Oil and Supply Co., Newark, N. J., who was host at a dinner in the Washington Restaurant, Newark, November 12, in observance of the twenty-sixth anniversary of his organization, was, at that time presented with a silver tea service by his employees. W. Karl Wilson, sales director for the company, made the presentation in the presence of about seventy-five members of Mr. Phillips' organization and their wives.

J. J. Morsman has been elected president of Carter White Lead Co., Chicago, to succeed F. M. Carter, who has been made a vice-president of the National Lead Co., New York.

W. G. Bisbee, formerly advertising and sales manager, was elected a vice-president and director. He will continue to have charge of sales. C. C. Watts was elected treasurer.

Argentine exports of bones, registered at 55,662 metric tons in 1924, and 58,664 tons in 1925, declined to 46,936 tons in 1926. Shipments of hoofs decreased from 2,916 tons in 1924 to 2,117 tons in 1926.

F. W. Tunnell & Co., Philadelphia, manufacturers of fertilizers, glue, etc., have completed plans for a one-story addition to their plant.

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MONTREAL S. C. I. MEETING

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Montreal, Que.—Charles O. Brown, New York, was the lecturer before the Society of Chemical Industry, Montreal branch, on November 16, his subject being "Synthetic Nitric Acid." He showed how recently developed processes were allowing of the production of nitric acid from ammonia in an inexpensive way, which promised in the future to provide an abundance of cheap fertilizers, thus increasing and cheapening the production of foodstuffs from the soil.

Chemische Werke vorm. H. & E. Albert, Amoenburg-Biebrich, Germany, proposes to erect a soda ash plant to cover its own demand and to be freed from dependence on the Soda Syndicate, led by the Solvay interests. With this plant, Albert, with Chemische Fabrik Kalk GmbH, of Cologne-Kalk, would form a considerable independent bloc against the syndicate, according to Trade Commissioner William T. Daugherty, Berlin.

William du Pont, Bellevue, Del., former president, Hercules Powder Co., is seriously ill at the University Hospital, Philadelphia.

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Sodium Phosphate
Carbon Bisulphide**



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NEW ZEALAND KAURI GUM LOWER; EXPORTS INCREASE

Prices of kauri gum for September were lower than they have been for many years in New Zealand, reports Trade Commissioner, Julian B. Foster, Wellington. In spite of this fact, exports have been substantially greater than the quantities received into store in Auckland.

Prices of the various grades during September were: White gum 3/4 range, 140 shillings; 7/8 range, 160 shillings; poor ordinary 75 to 80 shillings; good ordinary 100 to 112 shillings; nuts 70 shillings; range bold, 80 shillings; chips and dust 25 to 35 shillings; black gum, rescraped, 150 to 160 shillings; diggers steel, washed 75 to 95 shillings; 3/4 scraped, 115 to 130 shillings; ordinary black 36 to 42 shillings light; brown 40 to 45 shillings; scraped black 66 to 70 shillings; black nets 30 to 32 shillings; nubs 26 to 28 shillings; chips, no saleable stock on hand and no sales made. Chalk, diggers 26 to 28 shillings. Statistics prepared by the Kauri Gum Control Board show that Auckland stocks were reduced by 618 tons during fiscal year 1926-27, and by a further reduction of 553 tons in the five months since March 31 of this year.

Measures which have been taken to reduce the wholesale prices for fertilizers and to extend long term credits to farmers have resulted in large inquiries for superphosphates according to Economic Life, Moscow. Notwithstanding a large increase scheduled for superphosphate production in 1927-28, the inquiries at hand already exceed this scheduled production. It is calculated that the shortage of superphosphate in the spring of 1928 will reach 43,000 tons. The existing superphosphate plants cannot increase their production and therefore it is necessary to build a new factory, to be located at the Voskresensk railroad station of the Moscow-Kazan railroad.

ANGLO-CHILEAN NITRATE NOW FREE FOR EXPANSION

Anglo-Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corp.'s recently published six months' report showing a loss of \$1,368,363, is significant in that it shows the injurious effects of compulsory subjection to centralized sales arrangements of Association of Producers of Chilean Nitrate and draws attention to the interesting situation in respect to the future of this and other Chilean nitrate producing companies.

Under these sales arrangements, which expired July 1 of this year, total shipments allocated to this company for the first six months of 1927 30,-192 tons. During the full 1926 year, the association allocated to the Anglo-Chilean Co. only 49,559 tons. The disastrous effects of the restrictions accounted in a large measure for the net deficit from operations in 1926 amounting to \$2,009,619 and for the net loss of \$1,368,363 during the first half of this year.

Results since April 14, last show the wisdom of the move to end restrictions. The object of the association was to maintain a high selling price and it was thought that unrestricted selling would result in a sharp decline in natural nitrate prices. However, this reduction in prices stimulated consumption to such an extent that prices are now within 10% of those formerly maintained under the association while the greater amount of nitrate placed in channels of distribution will mean a considerable improvement in the income showing during the second half this year in 1928.

Although the Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Co. became free, on April 14, 1927, to make sales for delivery after July 1, the benefit of larger sales is not reflected in the six months statement since books are kept on a deliveries basis. To date, 68,549 long tons have been sold for delivery during the second half this year, and 96,-360 tons for delivery in 1928, a total of 164,909 long tons, as against the 49,559 tons allocated by the association for 1926 and 30,192 tons for the first half of 1927.

While any picture which may be presented regarding the situation during and prior to the first half this year must of necessity be unfavorable, those who follow the affairs of producers of Chilean nitrate point to a number of favorable factors which it is expected will operate to the benefit of the company during the current half and in 1928.

National Silk Dyeing Co., Paterson, N. J., will add a one-story addition to its dye works, to cost about \$16,000.

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Approximately 120 tons Imported Epsom Salts, Tech., 5 tons Flour Sulphur, 15 tons common salt, fine. All first class condition. 3½ tons of Terre Alba, condition fair. The Krebs Pigment and Chemical Co., Newport, Dela-

SALES AGENT OR MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVE. A large manufacturing company with National Distribution of its products, accomplished by direct and jobber representation, is in position to promote sales of heavy, semi-heavy and fine chemicals. Inquiries are solicited from manufacturers who wish to enlarge their markets or to open new territories. Box 758 CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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CHEMICAL MAN—desires connection as a sales executive or salesman with chemical manufacturing concern. Young (35) aggressive; 20 years experience with leading factors in the trade. Box 757 CHEMICAL MAR-

I have been with a large woolen mill for twenty years as superintendent and general manager, and have sold a good part of its output. I am a University graduate in chemistry, 44 years old, and would like to make a selling connection, with a chemical house. I am a man of character and ability. Will consider only such offers as show possibilities of handsome returns. Correspondence invited. Box 762, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

GERMAN-ENGLISH CORRESPONDANT. Experience in chemical business; knows bookkeeping and typing. Position should have prospects for future. Salary secondary. Adolf, 494 Belmont Ave., Newark, N. J.

Help Wanted

STENOGRAPHER—young lady wanted with some knowledge of chemistry. Reply stating training, experience and references. BOX 755, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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